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From the Augusta Age.

The last federal organ in this town has the following:—

"Colonel Johnson is a very *liberal* man, but his liberality is not confined to any reasonable bounds. It runs into immorality and licentiousness. It goes to the *breaking up of all moral restraints; the repeal of useful laws; overturning the foundations of society.*"

This is of a piece with the outcry about Infidelity, Agrarianism, Fanny Wright and the Pope, raised by the federal coiners of humbug, to operate against the Democratic Candidates. They appeal to the prejudices and bigotry of some in one way, and some in another. At one time, "the Democratic party are *Infidels* and if the friends of Christianity do not come to the rescue and defeat them, all the bibles in the country are to be burned and all the churches destroyed"! This was the cry in the contest preceding the election of JEFFERSON. At an other time, "the leaders of the party are *Agrarians*, and if the 'friends of good order' do not come to the rescue, the rights of property are to be violated and the wealth of the aristocracy to become the plunder of the 'lower orders'"! Again, "the candidates of the Democratic party are the disciples and tools of Fanny Wright, and if successful, the institution of marriage is to be abrogated and morality and religion disappear from the country." The last humbug which they have brought forward to gull the 'flats' and influence the bigoted is the *Pope!* They have several versions to suit all sorts of customers. At one time it is ascertained that the Pope now controls the Government of this country—that our Chief Magistrate and his subordinates are but the instruments of his designs—in fine, that this republic is but a Tributary Province of his "Holiness the Pope of Rome!" On other occasions, it is brought forward in less of the Munchausen style and artfully attempted to be sustained by perversions of fact or well told falsehoods.

The *Titus Oakes* who parades the Popish plot in the columns of the federal organ in this town, has at length hatched another about "breaking up moral restraints, repealing useful laws, overturning the foundations of society." But will he be good enough to inform us wherein the political principles of Col. Johnson or any of the measures which he has for a long series of years advocated with singular consistency, tend in the slightest degree to the breaking up of moral restraints, the repealing of useful laws, or the overturning the foundations of society? Was opposition to the Sunday Mail movement, to the U. S. Bank and Bank Aristocracy, and to Imprisonment for Debt, "breaking up moral restraints, repealing useful laws," &c.? If so, Col. Johnson's friends plead guilty. Col. Johnson was opposed to the famous Sunday Mail crusade, and his report on that subject will be read and honored centuries after his calumniators shall have been consigned to oblivion. But pray, Mr. Editor, if running the mail on Sunday is "breaking up *all* moral restraints," by what name will you designate to conduct of Webster, the Sabbath-breaker and mob orator—the man who, within hearing of a house of worship where christians were assembled together on the Sabbath, harangued a tumultuous mob in favor of the U. S. Bank? Col. Johnson is in favor of abolishing imprisonment of poor debtors for debt—as what philanthropist is not—and *this*, we suppose, is what the editor means by "*the repeal of useful laws*"—*useful* only to the party whose constant aim it is to oppress and degrade the people. It is true that Col. Johnson is a *Democrat*, and moreover an *honest man*—that he is the sworn friend of the oppressed, and the sworn foe of the oppressor—that he is opposed to the U. S. Bank and the mock nobility of this country—that he is the advocate of "equal rights" and the enemy of the exclusive privileges and grinding monopolies with which the aristocracy are endeavoring to establish their supremacy—that his heart and his hand are ever open to the unprotected and often oppressed working man—that his whole life has been devoted either in the battle-field or the council chamber to the defence of popular liberty and the abolition of aristocratic abuses—that, like *Jackson*, he would have the "Government confine itself to equal protection, and as Heaven does its rains shower its favors alike on the high and on the low, the rich and the poor"—and this is what *Federalism* calls "*overturning the foundations of society*"!

ANTI-SLAVERY.

A resolution was introduced into the House of Representatives last Thursday, for granting permission to the *Abolition Society*, to hold a meeting in the Representatives Hall, on Friday evening. Mr. Treadwell of Portsmouth, moved that the resolution be *indefinitely postponed*. The mover advocated the propriety of the resolution, but without any reply being made, and the vote was then taken upon the indefinite postponement, and *carried by an overwhelming majority*—not more than ten or twelve voting in the negative. This vote is the most severe rebuke which could possibly be given to those who are attempting to agitate the slave question in New Hampshire, and must satisfy the people of the South that there is no disposition here, among candid and intelligent people, to interfere in a question with which we have nothing to do; and the agitation of which is only calculated to produce ill feeling between the North and South, which may result in the most mischievous consequences.—*N. H. Patriot.*

Reasons for Mr. Webster and against Mr. Van Buren.—The Gloucester Democrat has the following sarcastic but true remarks in relation to the merits of Mr. Webster compared with those of Mr. Van Buren, as it regards their claims for the Presidency:—*Saco Demo.*

Mr. Webster—Stand aside Mr. Van Buren, you never supported the Bank—but I did.—You never supported the American System in all its branches—but I did. You never opposed the last war—but I did. You never opposed Democratic principles—but I have. You did not believe there was so much distress during Biddle's war against the General—but I did, or at least I made the People think so.—You never had your hands in Biddle's breeches pocket—but I have and he will do all he can to make me President, if he dont get an available candidate.

At a term of the Superior Court of N. Carolina, Dr. Wm. H. Mowbray was tried for stealing a negro boy. It appears in evidence that he persuaded the boy to run away from his master by promising to give him a portion of the money for which he might be sold, and to aid him in escaping to a free State. He was found *Guilty*, and sentence of *Death* pronounced on him by the Court, to be executed on the 19th of June.—The Age.

We understand that it is the intention of the New Hallowell Temperance Society to celebrate the coming anniversary of our national independence, by having a public address, and other appropriate exercises. The day could not be observed in a more appropriate manner. This society is formed on the principle of total abstinence from the use of all distilled spirits, wines, and strong beer. It has been but recently formed, but already numbers more than four hundred, embracing most of the active friends of temperance in our village.

Free Press and Advocate.

Warning to Apprentices.—On Wednesday last, we are informed, Horace Kimball, an indented apprentice to the printing business, to Mr. Jas. K. Remick of Kennebunk, Me. was arrested and confined in Leverett street jail, in this city, for safe keeping. We notice this with the hope that it may deter other apprentices from pursuing a like disgraceful course, and with the further hope that masters, in whatever business they may be engaged, will avoid giving employment to *runaway apprentices.*—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

New Lock.—The Boston Atlas says that a new lock has been invented in that city by Messrs. Campbell, which they offer any one fifty dollars to unlock, or they offer to put one thousand dollars in a trunk secured by this lock, and let any man take it, and if he can unlock the trunk within twelve months, the money is to be his, provided he shall forfeit a like sum in case of a failure, and the inventor is to unlock the trunk every day in the presence of the man making the experiment. If the experiment should be tried we *guess* he would lose his money.—*Free Press and Advocate.*

Clear Grit. Jonny Hastings, a love-cracked lunatic, who used to carry his shoes in his hand to save sole-leather, and sing amorous songs to crowds of ragged rascals for precious gifts of bungtowns, was once an inmate of the village poor house. He was as silly as a coot albeit he had a smart dash of lunatic cunning. One evening the sexton caught Jonny in the very act of setting fire to the village church; and after giving him a sound beating, demanded his reasons for attempting such a villainous act. 'Why,' replied he, 'the fact is sir—Lord love ye, sir—the fact is, Joe Peck stumped me to do it—and—I beg your pardon, sir—but d'ye' spose I'd take a stump from old Joe Peck?'

Rats and Rattle-snakes. Some time since, the master of a vessel took home with him a rattlesnake of the largest size. In order to ascertain in how short a time the sting of the reptile would produce death, he procured a rat and put it into a cage with the snake who darted on it and in something less than ten minutes it was dead.

Some time after he was induced to try the same experiment; but on the latter occasion the result was by no means the same. On being placed in the cage, the rat retreated to one extremity—and the snake to the other, and having sprung his rattle (a process which usually occupied about a minute) and placing himself in the usual attitude, he darted on the rat, who, having dexterously avoided his assailant, before he had time to prepare himself for another attack, had in his turn made such a furious attack upon the snake, which he seized by the back of the neck—that in ten minutes the reptile ceased to exist; the rat never for an instant let go till he had strangled his antagonist.—*N. Y. American.*

A gentleman observing an Irish servant girl, who was left-handed, placing the knives and forks in similar position on the dinner table, remarked to her that she was laying them left handed. "Och indade!" said she, "so I have; be plased, sir, to help me turn the table round."

Mr. Maffitt's Eloquence. Extract from an Address delivered on the recent occasion of laying the corner stone of the new Methodist Church at New Orleans:—

Such is New Orleans—the city within whose swelling circuit of benevolence I now stand.—The din of commerce rolls along these streets by night and by day, as the voice of many waters. She sits as queen upon her alluvial *Delta*, and the proud Gulf of Mexico, like a monarch bowl at a feast, pours the rushing libations of its tide at her feet. She reaches one arm and embraces the Rocky mountains, while with the other she plays with the silver lakes of the north. She sends her couriers over the sounding seas, and every gale under heaven kisses her whitening sails, and laughs through the cordage of her ships.

AN ENTERTAINING STOTY.

BY GOLDSMITH.

Choang was the fondest husband, and Hansi the most endearing wife in all the kingdom of Corea; they were a pattern of conjugal bliss; the inhabitants of the country around saw, and envied their felicity; wherever Choang came, Hansi was sure to follow; and in all the pleasures of Hansi, Choang was admitted a partner. They walked hand in hand wherever thay appeared, showing every mutual satisfaction, embracing, kissing; their mouths were forever joined, and to speak the language of anatomy, it was with them one perpetual anatomasis.

Their love was so great, that it was thought nothing could interrupt their mutual peace;—when an accident happened, which in some measure, diminished the husband's assurance of his wife's fidelity; for love so refined as his, was subject to a thousand little disquietudes.

Happening to go one day alone among the tombs that lay some distance from his house, he there perceived a lady dressed in the deepest mourning, being clothed all over in white, fanning the wet clay that was raised over one of the graves with a large fan which she held in her hand; Choang, who had early been taught wisdom in the school of Lao, was unable to assign a cause for her present employment; and coming up, civilly demanded the reason. Alas! replied the lady, her eyes bathed in tears, how is it possible to survive the loss of my husband who lies buried in this grave? he was the best of men, the tenderest of husbands; with his dying breath he bid me never marry again, till the earth over his grave should be dry; and here you see me steadily resolved to obey his will, and endeavoring to dry it with my fan. I have employed two whole days in fulfilling his commands, and am determined not to marry till they are punctually obeyed, even though his grave should take four days in drying.

Choang, who was struck with the widow's beauty, could not, however, avoid smiling at her haste to be married; but, concealing the cause of his mirth, civilly invited he home, adding, that he had a wife who might be capable of giving her some consolation. As soon as he and his guest were returned, he imparted to Hansi in private what he had seen, and could not avoid expressing his uneasiness, that such might be his own case if his dearest wife should one day happen to survive him.

It is impossible to describe Hansi's resentment at so unkind a suspicion. As her passion for him was not only great, but extremely delicate, she employed tears, frowns and exclamations, to chide his suspicions, the widow herself was inveighed against, and Hansi declared she was resolved never to sleep under the same roof with a wretch, who, like her, could be guilty of such barefaced inconstancy. The night was cold and stormy, however, the stranger was obliged to seek another lodging, for Choang was not disposed to resist, and Hansi would have her way.

The widow had scarce been gone an hour, when an old disciple of Choang's, whom he had not seen for many years, came to pay him a visit. He was received with the utmost ceremony, placed in the most honorble seat at supper, and the wine began to circulate with great freedom. Choang and Hansi exhibited open marks of mutual tenderness and unfeigned reconciliation; nothing could equal their apparent happiness; so fond a husband, so obedient a wife, few could behold without regretting their own felicity, when lo! their happiness was at once disturbed by a most fatal accident. Choang fell lifeless in an appoplectic fit upon the floor. Every method was used but in vain, for his recovery. Hansi, was, at first, inconsolable for his death; after some hours, however, she found spirits to read his last will. The ensuing day, she began to moralize and talk wisdom; the next day she was able to comfort the young disciple; and on the third, to shorten a long story, they both agreed to be married.

There was no longer mourning in the apartments; the body of Choang was now thrust into an old coffin, and placed in one of the meanest rooms, there to lie unattended, until the time prescribed by law for his interment. In the mean time Hansi and the young disciple were arrayed in the most magnificent habits; the bride wore in her nose a jewel of immense price, and her lover was dressed in all the finery of his former master, together with a pair of artificial whiskers that reached down to his toes. The hour of their nuptials was arrived; the whole family sympathised with their approaching happiness; the apartments were brightened up with lights that diffused the most exquisite perfume, and a lustre more bright than noon day. The lady expected her youthful lover in an inner apartment with impatience; when his servant approaching with terror in his countenance, informed her, that his master was fallen into a fit which would certainly be mortal unless the heart of a man lately dead could be obtained and applied to his breast. She scarce waited to hear an end of his story, when tucking up her clothes she ran with a mattock in her hand to the coffin where Choang lay, resolving to apply the heart of her dead husband as a cure for the living; she, therefore, struck the lid with the utmost violence. In a few blows the coffin flew open, when the body which to all appearance had been dead, began to move. Terrified at the sight, Hansi dropped the mattock, and Choang walked out, astonished at his own situation, his wife's unusual magnificence, and her more amazing surprise. He went among the apartments, unable to conceive the cause of so much splendor. He was not long in suspense before his domestics informed him of every transaction since he first became insensible. He could scarce believe what they told him, and went in pursuit of Hansi herself, in order to receive more certain information, or to reproach her infidelity. But she prevented his reproaches; he found her weltering in blood for she had stabbed herself to the heart, being unable to survive her shame and disappointment.

Choang being a philosopher, was too wise to make any loud lamentations, he thought it best to bear his loss with serenity; so, mending the old coffin where he had lain himself, he placed his faithless spouse in his room; and unwilling that so many nuptial preparations should be expended in vain, he, the same night, married the widow with the large fan.

As they were both apprised of the foibles of of each other before hand, they knew how to excuse them after marriage. They lived together for many years in great tranquility; and not excepting rapture, made a shift to find contentment.

The following, from the N. Y. Transcript, is a good *hit* upon those pests of shop-keepers—*cheapeners*. We question, however, whether it is literally true.

There are many persons so niggardly, so tenecious of the utmost farthing, or so habituated to looking for bargains in every thing they buy, that if they have but a sixpenny purchase to make, they will travel from one end of the city to the other, cheapening the article, and lose more time and wear out more shoe-leather, than twenty such purchases are worth. Indeed some persons are such prodigious sticklers at a bargain, that if the price of an article be but one cent, they will want it for half a one; and if it be but a half a cent, they will want it for two mills and a half.

One of these persons, who may be called a cheapener of goods *par excellence*, the other day, being in want of a yard of tape, called at a store and asked the price.

"One cent," was the reply.

"One cent"! echoed the bargainer—"seems to me that's rather high. Wont you take less?"

"Less than a cent for a yard of tape?"

"Yes, seems to me you might take half a cent. You'll make quite profit enough then."

"Well, take it at your own price: but you must make the change."

"That I can do, as I keep a few half cents about me on purpose for such occasions, that I paid a penny apiece for. But I'm in hopes, on the whole, I can get the tape a little lower. Is that the lowest you'll take for it?"

"I'll take any price that you can make the even change for."

"There's the plague on't now—I haint got any thing less than a half cent piece. I do wish, when they're quining eagles, and dollars, and sich-like, they'd quine a few quarter cent pieces, mill pieces, and so on, downwards.—Howsomever, I'll inquire at other stores, and if I can't get the tape no cheaper, I'll come back and trade with you, as you seem to be a civil-like sort of a fellow."

So saying, the bargainer went to about twenty other stores, cheapening the yard of tape, until, being satisfied he could do no better, he came back to the first, resolved to complete his purchase.

"Well, mister," said he as he came in, puffing and blowing like a porpoise, "I've been most all over the city, and find you're the most reasonable dealer of any on 'em. I'll take the yard of tape now, at a quarter of a cent, if you'll change me a sixpence."

"That's more than I bargained for. I told you I'd take any price that you'd make the even change for."

"Yes, but consider now, you get a customer by being so kind of clever and obliging. If you'll change me the sixpence, I'll take the tape, and perhaps trade with you often."

"Thank you, sir," with a more profound bow, and beginning to measure the tape.

"Give me as wide as any you've got, and let me have good measure."

"It shall be done, sir"—with another bow.

The tape is cut off, and wrapped up when the purchaser, beginning to fumble for his money, exclaims, "I don't much like to change off silver for copper. Won't you let me have the tape for nothing? 'Tisnt no great for you to lose—and then you'll get all my custom, you see."

"Any way to accommodate"—bowing more powerfully than ever.

"Thank you, sir," said the customer, taking his tape, and departing, well satisfied with his bargain; "there aint a more reasonable dealer in New York than you, and whatever I want in your line, I'll be sure to come here for."

THE AMERICAN.

There is something of a pecaliar and racy character in the true American citizen, which is sui generis, and has no resemblance in any other people. Very few of the true American character, however, are to be found in our Atlantic cities. True, there are some; but not being numerous, you cannot easily detect them. A few of their leading traits we will depict; from which it will be easy at all times, to discriminate them, wherever they may be met with.

A true American is free and indepenbent in his opinions—quick and bold in his conceptions—undaunted in his mind—and full of enterprise and action. He blends sensibility with self-confidence; and conscious integrity endows him with a fearlessness and courage, which qualifies him for every exigency of life.

The first throb of his heart is for independence. The next is for enjoyment—and the next for power. Industry and labour, therefore, are his natural attributes.

Warm in his feelings, and ardent in his fancy he is naturally jealous of power; and eagerly attaches himself to a party; but in all his excesses of factious feeling, he never forgets his country—never ceases to venerate the constitution—never loses sight of the value of the Union—never fails to consult the glory of the nation, in preference to the triumph of his party—and never consents that the force of his malignity shall overcome his duties as a good citizen, or lead him to degrade the public institutions to gratify his personal revenge. On all occasions, you will find him prompt to assail a foreign enemy—ever ready to achieve, or to rejoice in our victories—and always prepared to punish the domestic traitor, and rally in defence of the Union.

His notions of liberty are bounded by the rights of human nature, rather than the definitions of written contracts; and you will always find him more disposed to ultra-freedom, than to the strict limits of order. He refers to the rights of man, in all disputes of controverted authority; and is more prone to cast off all restraint on his thoughts and actions, than to fetter himself by inconvenient doctrines of rigid definition and strict decorum. He never permits his country to be insulted with impunity; or the name of America to be sullied by a libel.

He is more prone to regulate his conduct by the dictates of a just expediency, than the principles of justice.

He loves money and lusts after office; is fond of power, and covetous of distinction—but he is munificent, liberal, magnanimous; especially when removed from the degenerating atmosphere of large cities.

In every thing save religion, credulity is one of his most lamentable weaknesses.

Jealous of all above him, he cherishes feelings of equality—and often commits injustice, to bring others down to his own level, when he cannot rise to theirs.

A determination to carry his point at all events, makes him often indifferent to the means he uses to accomplish his ends; still he is radically honest.

Like the country he inhabits, he is fertile, but rugged—powerful but uncultivated—rich in resources, but his riches undeveloped, and often useless, because not properly applied, or brought into successful action. He is often a riddle, but more frequently a colossus.

He is to be found, in his vigor and fulness, tilling his own ground—a farmer free and independent, virtuous and bold—untrammeled in his thoughts, and virtuous in his actions.

The moment you plunge into the country, you behold the American citizen—with his ea-

gle-eye—his iron hand—and his voice of thunder. This is the eagle American.

Cross the mountains—and the West will show you a giant race, expanded by the wild breeze of the woods—the sports of the chase—and the perils of savage warfare.

As you recede from the focus of civilization and refinement, you find the American more truly chiseled according to the proportions of nature. He comes upon you sudden and abrupt—frank and unreserved—bold, energetic—impetuous. His animal force startles—his intellectual freedom surprises—his open and candid temper extorts admiration, and inspires confidence. Bold as a lion, he shrinks from no danger—but his courage often runs into ferocity; and he slays his fellow being for the mere renown of personal powers.

He reconciles and illustrates the extremes of tyranny and freedom. As the master over a thousand slaves, he becomes a petty prince—and exercises more power than he would submit to from the government. In this situation, leisure and curiosity make him an orator, statesman, or a politician! Five, out of seven of American presidents, have been princely slave holders—similar to the feudal barons, who lorded absolute rule over their bonded vassals.

The contact of European refinement, in large cities, obliterates the broad lines of American character; and by attrition, assimilates us to the polished non-entity of foreign growth. Superiority is only to be found in originality. Trees of huge growth are originally planted far apart—a nursery of saplings never expand until they are transplanted! Cities are but nurseries of saplings.

The American is intellectual—but not literary. He has mind in abundance, but its strength is exhausted in plans of aggrandizement and independence, of opulence and power. If he is poor, he labors to grow rich—when rich, he toils to obtain authority.

He prefers his country—its institutions,—its manners and its glory to every thing foreign.—He is vain-glorious—boastful, and even saucy, when his country is the theme; and not over modest when his own merits and pretensions are the subjects of discussion.

In fine, the American is a mortal every way superior as a man, to your son of Europe. He thinks, feels and acts as a man—whereas, your subject of his majesty is always an humble servant to some upstart aristocrat, whereas, the yankee is to the brain, backbone, and sinew, a Democrat.—*National Banner.*

From the Albany Argus.

"THE PROSPECT BEFORE US."

We ask our readers to look with us, for a moment, over the political chess-board, and deliberately scan the "prospect before us." We assure them that it is full of promise for the best interests and permanent welfare of the Republic; and that at every step they will meet with most gratifying confirmations of the united and resistless energies of the Democratic Party of the Union. Every day adds to its strength, and every day, disguise the facts as the opposition may hope to do, proclaims their waning and decaying hopes. They sink before the prosperous condition of the country—the successful efforts of the National Administration—the incongruity of their own motely association—and the overthrow of their great monied auxiliary. They may assume all forms and disguises;—Nullification at the South, and Federalism at the East, may unite with apostacy at the West. They may win and wear, and change with the phases of the moon, every cognomen and title. They may exhaust the vocabulary of party names. They may form combinations to the utmost capacity of which their contradictory and opposing materials are susceptible; or they may multiply their candidates and divide their tickets in every state and adapt them to every section. But it will avail them nothing. Their defeat is inevitable.—They are already *hors du combat.* They know and feel it; and show it in every movement. It requires no power of divination to foretell the political prostration of a party, with the portents of coming evil so thick about, and the elements of decay and dissolution forming, if we may so speak, its very vitality.

But let us glance at the Political Chess-Board.

I. THE SOUTH.

South Carolina. We yield the "Sovereign realm" of S. C. to the opposition. It is peculiarly their own. The combination would scarcely form its harmonious trio, if Nullification were not of the number. The tripod of Disunion would be incomplete without this griffin. There are gallant spirits in the Union party, which entitle the state to assome a higher attitude than as the plaything of a few desperate aspirants; but so long as its destinies remain in such hands, it would be a source of regret, if by any chance it should be found among the expressive signs of the Opposition Zodiac; or if its political leaders could be suspected of indifference in the contest. The odour of Nullification is a savor of too much potency in the nostrils of this generation, to wish for its separation from the cause and character of modern Whigism. We set down S. Carolina, therefore certainly, and under the circumstances not without gratification, as against an administration which has accomplished as much for the honor, the interests and character of the country, as any—the most elevated and most successful—known in our history. Where and to whom it will ultimately go, is yet a matter of some doubt, and no little perplexity to the combination. The organ of Nullification at the seat of government insists upon the pretensions of Judge White; Messrs. McDuffie and Hayne, on the other hand, disclaim the association, and with a peculiar delicacy of manner declare that they are neither for "Punch nor the Devil," but for their own Nullification, its attributes and its candidates. We shall not pretend to predict the end of this foolery; but if Judge White and the "force bill" cannot carry South Carolina, pray what may he be expected to carry?

North Carolina. The attitude of this state is worthy of its elevated character and uniform patriotism. When has she hesitated or faltered in the support of the democratic principles and candidates? When has she failed to avow the one and sustain the other, through the ballot boxes and through the example and efforts of her sterling and tried democracy?—The republicans of that state, under the utmost unprecedented efforts of the opposition, have within the last six months, carried their elections by a majority that may be considered decisive of the great result. The legislature, so confidently claimed by the "whig" newspapers in and out of the state, was for the administration by nearly two to one; and returned to the councils of his country, an eminent citizen of inflexible principles and of tried worth and capacity. Pushed to desperation, the leaders of Nullification, in company with the editor of the U. S. Telegraph, a borrowed missionary, have traversed the counties, harrangued their adherents at public dinners and meetings. But the current sets against them. It is a sufficient indication of the state of public opinion in North Carolina, that the venerable Macon is prominent among his fellow-citizens in support of the National Convention and its candidates; and although the delegation from the state gave its vote for Mr. Rives, and warmly urged his nomination, yet we may claim its suffrages with confidence for the entire democratic ticket.

Georgia. Of the result of this state we entertain not the slightest doubt. Even if a very decisive aspect had not been given to the political course of the state, by the highly favorable result of last fall's election, we have strong and concurring evidence that by no artifice can she be seduced into the embraces of Nullification, nor betrayed into an opposition to the national democratic ticket by the attempted introduction of Judge White's name. The unprecedented majority of the friends of the Union and of the administration in that election, has been increased rather than diminished by subsequent events. The claims of Judge White have been urged by the defeated and prostrate Nullifiers in this state, because they look to any resource rather than the fortunes of their own chief, (Mr. Calhoun) and because they flatter themselves with the hope of disunion in the republican ranks. But they have gained nothing by their change of position. Georgia has a deep stake in the successful prosecution of the measures of the administration and in the maintenance of its principles. One of her distinguished sons,—one whom she has delighted to honor through a long public life, and to whose high character and eminent qualifications, the nation has borne repeated and equivocal testimons, occupies the first place in her cabinet—her senators, standing upon the impregnable ground of the constitution, have vindicated the President and his measures from the malign efforts of the Bank and the associated opposition—and the people, rejecting the candidates of Nullification, have returned a full delegation of the friends of the administration to the house of representatives The vote of Georgia may be counted upon, now as heretofore, for the democratic candidates.

Virginia. Upon the question of the candidate for President, the vote of Virginia will be given, undoubtedly, with great strength for Mr. Van Buren. The late election was made to turn, by the express acts and avowals of his opponents, upon that issue; and the result, it was conceded, was decidedly in his favor.—Identified as his name and pretensions are, with the cardinal doctrines of the Jeffersonian faith, and particularly with the great right of instruction, so signally vindicated by the result, it would indeed be remarkable if he were not strong in the partiality of that commonwealth. For the last six years he has been the object of a marked and persecuted obloquy by the adversaries, in that state, of the constitutional principles which were asserted in '98, and which have been mainly reasserted in the practice of the present administration. These assaults which have returned, with a powerful recoil, "to perplex their authors." have led to the expositions of his character and principles that have added, at every step, to the stability of his position before the people of Virginia; and it is idle to believe that the attempts of the opponents of the administration to transfer their strength from the candidates professed by the modern "whig" principles, (such as federalism nullification and bankism,) to their more recent candidate, Judge White, who pretends to eschew their principles whilst he covets their alliance, can by possibility aid their cause, or reverse the present manifestations of the popular will. In relation to the Vice Presidency, we regret to see expressions of dissatisfaction, that may deprive the democratic party of the co-operation of Virginia in the election of Col. Johnson. This state of public feeling has arisen from a conviction that the views of the democratic candidate, upon material grounds, were not in accordance with those of the people of Virginia; but we still indulge the hope that these symptoms of oppugnation may give place, under more full exposition of the views of Col. J. to a more favorable state of things. At all events we are happy to perceive that the questions are discussing on both sides, in a frank and liberal spirit, and without asperity.

Alabama. We are aware that in this state Judge White was nominated for the Presidency by a majority of the members of the Legislature; but the circumstances under which that nomination was made, as well as subsequent events, preclude the idea that the vote of the state will be given to that gentleman against the recommendation of the National Convention. The nomination was made with reference to some general mode of concentrating the efforts and uniting the strength of the democracy of the Union, and was undoubtedly designed as an auxiliary movement. The nominee had not at that time assumed the open ground of hostility to the administration and to the usages of the republican party; nor had he become identified, in feeling and action, with the violent and uniform opponents of the administration. Alabama is undoubtedly attached to the administration. The last election, in which the opposition were literally annihilated, the triumphant election of Col. King, the able representative of her interests and the decided opponent of the combined faction miscalled—"Whigs,"—in the Senate of the U. States, and the unequivocal rebuke of Senator Moore, abundantly establish this fact; and we have the utmost confidence that her attachment will be manifested in 1836, by a vote as preponderating as any by which she has, in times past, sustained the principles and candidates of the democracy.

II. THE WEST.

Kentucky. The residence of the democratic candidate for Vice Presidency. It will be recollected that at a recent election, the republicans were partially successful; and it is to be ascribed to the great efforts in behalf of a distinguished citizen, and the local power of the Bank, that the state has been found in a hostile attitude to the national administration. At this time, with a citizen of great and deserved popularity upon the ticket, and with a returning feeling in favor of the administration, we have good reason to count upon its vote for Messrs. Van Buren and Johnson. A letter before us, from a well-in ormed resident of the State, assures us of this result, in confident terms. We nevertheless place Kentucky among the doubtful States.

Ohio. Identified in political and social feeling with New York, the first to present the name of Mr. Van Buren as a candidate for the favorable consideration of the national convention; the first to sustain him under the rancorous assaults of senatorial malice; and warmly attached also to the associate candidate, Col. Johnson, so well known and highly appreciated in that state; we see every thing to confirm the confident predictions of our friends, that Ohio will be found now, as at the two last Presidential elections, a powerful auxiliary of the administration tickets. The election of Gov. Lucas, in October last—an issue claimed during all the contest to be distinctly "Van Buren and anti Van Buren," by a majority of upwards of 3000 votes, is of itself a sufficient indication of the course of the State; but since that event Judge McLean has fallen, by tacit consent, into utter disuse as a candidate for President.—Those who at that time obtruded him upon the country as such, and who in New Jersey and elsewhere printed his name upon their defeated Congress tickets, have evidently discarded him—and we can scarcely believe that his friends will contribute with as much zeal and unanimity as at the previous election to diminish the republican majorities—reverse them they certainly cannot, be their efforts what they may.

Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, may be counted for the nomination of the National Convention, with as much certainty as New York. Judge White will discover—so we judge from all the indications and from information derived from responsible sources—that his chances in these states are no more flattering than those of any other of the candidates of the opposition.

Louisiana, although less certain, may be reasonably claimed for the republican candidates. "Coming events cast their shadows before." The choice of a U. S. Senator, friendly to the administration by the last legislature of this state, is indicative of a determination to carry out the principles of the administration of the venerable Patriot, of whose valor and patriotism the soil and history of Louisiana afford not the least enduring memorials.

Mississippi. This patriotic state, misrepresented in the councils of the nation by recreant senators, and the will of her intelligent population "palsied" by the factious majority of a state senate, will nevertheless support the candidate of the National Convention by a vote as decisive as the majority in her own House of Representatives, "fresh from the people"—two or three to one.

Tennessee. It is not to be disguised that the present aspect of the political condition of this state, is adverse to the democratic cause. If the election were an immediate event, we could scarcely hope for a favorable result.—The designs of the Apotsney and its associates with the friends of the Bank and opponents of General Jackson and his administration, are not yet sufficiently obvious to the people. But such admirable expositions as the address of Col. Polk to his constituents, the movements of the numerous friends of the administration in the state, and the able publications through the republican presses, will soon place the matter in its true light before the people, will rescue the national convention from the calumnies and misrepresentations of its enemies, and will expose the sinister and personal designs of Messrs. Bell, White & Co. There are strong names already of the side of the President and the Democracy in Tennessee—Messrs Carroll, Blount, Polk, Grundy, Eaton, Cave Johnson, and their tried republican associates. The contest between Gov. Carroll, the avowed friend of the national convention, and its nomination, and its anti-administration competitor, will be severe; but we cannot doubt the success of the former. In the estimate below, however, we place the state on the doubtful list.

III. THE MIDDLE STATES.

Pennsylvania—Whatever may be the local divisions in this commonwealth (regretted as they certainly are) the popularny of the democratic candidates is unbounded. Nothing can exceed the strength and zeal with which they are supported by the democracy of that great state. It is not to be imagined that with a preponderance so decided, the republican strength will be divided between two tickets, both professing the same principles and both pledged to the same men. A letter from a citizen of Pennsylvania, of the highest character and intelligence, assures us that such will not be the case "The nominations," he writes, "are well received here—Mr. Van Buren of course; but of the Vice President also. Many had preferences for Mr. Rives; he was indeed a favorite in this State, but what is a man in a contest like this? If we are beaten now, it is virtually a revolution in the principles of the government; and surely no individual or personal preferences should be allowed to endanger our success.—You need apprehend nothing from our divisions about our governor. The quarrel is unfortunate and unwise, but let it end as it may, it cannot effect the great national question. That is beyond the reach of contingency." It is the highest compliment to the principles and integrity of General Jackson's administration, and to the firmness with which he resisted the assaults of a gigantic moneyed power upon the liberties and interests of the people, that the honest and unpurchaseable democracy of the Key State, within the very citadel of the Bank, have sustained him by majorities unprecedented in the history of our State elections—majorities that will be extended to those who pledge themselves to carry out the principles by which he has bro't back the government to the republican track, and raised the republic to its present state of honor and prosperity—the nominees of the National Convention.

New York—will swell the aggregate for the national ticket, by a majority large without a parallel in our political annals. We will not attempt to fortify a position so self-evident to all who are familiar with the public sentiment in this state, or with the wishes and partialities of our population.

New Jersey is no longer debateable ground. Repeated triumphs have established her position against the Bank and Aristocracy upon a basis that cannot be shaken. Her fidelity to the administration, to the democracy and the constitution, is beyond the power of the opposition. The vote of New Jersey will be cast for the national democratic candidates.

Maryland and Delaware we class with the opposition. It is certainly the utmost that we can claim with regard to these states at least. What section of the opposition they will prefer in the canvass—Federalism, Nullification, or Whiteism—we shall not venture to predict.—Possibly neither, when it comes to the selection.

IV. THE EAST.

New Hampshire is as impregnable to the attacks and attempts of the opposition, as her native granite is impervious to the winds of summer. This state, we believe, was the first to recommend a national convention; and will be among the firmest to adhere to its recommendations. The present political condition of the state may be inferred from the fact that at the election in April, under the utmost exertions of the combined Bank and federal partizans, the majority for Governor Badger was nearly *eleven thousand*, being about two democratic votes to one federal throughout the state. Such, at least will be the result of the canvass in 1836.

Maine.—This State, the first to exhibit her "star in the east," is beyond a doubt for the national ticket. The last election in Maine, so warmly contested by the combined opposition, carrying as they did their recreant senator and his violated instructions upon their backs, afforded the strongest proof of the firmness and fidelity of the democracy to their principles and their administration. The re-election of Gov. Dunlap, by about 5000 majority, and the immediate resignation of Mr. Sprague, is the best comment upon the past, and an earnest of the future.

Connecticut—has realized the best wishes and expectations of the friends of the country. The recent great struggle through which the democracy of that State passed, with such signal success, is an assurance that will be more than confirmed by the result, that its vote will be given for Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson. The labors of the aristocracy in that contest were never more zealously or unscrupulously put forth, and can never be again applied with equal desperation. An aggregate majority of nearly 3000 votes, the election of the entire State and congressional tickets, and a majority of nearly two thirds in both branches of the legislature, has been followed by instructions to her Senators and by resolutions approving of the nominations of the national convention.

Rhode Island. Notwithstanding we place Rhode Island among the doubtful states, yet we have every belief that its vote will be given for the republican ticket. The wealth, the manufacturing influence, and the bank aristocracy of the state combine, unequal odds, against an honest and unsuspecting farming population; but recent events show that their power of misrule is held by a very doubtful tenure.

Vermont. All information from this State is favorable to the national nominations. The extinction of the anti-masonic party, in a national sense, having left its members to a choice of political friends, the republican anti-masons are returning to their original friends and associations. A highly intelligent correspondent informs us, that he has knowledge of hundreds of instances in which they have resumed their old places in the republican ranks. We are assured also, and we credit the assurance, that neither Mr. Webster nor Judge White, nor both of them, can deprive Messrs. Van Buren and Johnson of a majority of the hardy freemen of the Green Mountains.

Massachusetts. It is more than probable if Mr. Webster had not been brought forward as an alternative, (not, surely, as an "available" candidate,) that Massachusetts would have taken place, along with nearly all New England, in favor of the democratic candidates.—As it is, Mr. Webster has a claim upon the state, which we have no desire to question.—It would be unkind to deprive Nullification of its adjunct, or Apostacy of its eulogist. We repeat, the Trio would be incomplete without the companionship of their natural ally, the descendants and disciples of the authors of the Hartford Convention. We concede the state to the eastern arm of the Opposition Tripod; though we know that there are thousands of generous and free spirits that burn to throw off the manacles of federalism; and will one day effect it.

Such is the "prospect before us." We sum up as follows, which the single remark that we sincerely believe we err only in placing a larger aggregation in the Opposition and Doubtful scales, that the result will confirm to them; a remark which we deem to be particularly applicable to Tennessee!

Van Buren.		The Opposition.	
Pennsylvania,	30	South Carolina,	11
Virginia,	23	Massachusetts,	15
North Carolina,	15	Maryland,	11
Ohio,	21	Delaware,	3
New York,	42		
Georgia,	11		40
New Hampshire,	8		
Connecticut,	8		
Maine,	10	*Doubtful.*	
New Jersey,	9	Tennessee,	15.
Indiana,	9	Kentucky,	15.
Illinois,	5	Vermont,	7
Missouri,	4	Louisiana,	5.
Mississippi,	4	Rhode Island,	4
Alabama,	7		
	206		46.

AMERICAN PARTY.

The Federalist, National Republican Whigs, have again changed their name, and call themselves the American party. The game has been started by Major Mordecai Manassah Noah, to which the whigs of Massachusetts have already responded, and which we doubt not will be seized with avidity by the poor, panic stricken scribblers in this State. We copy the following from the Boston Atlas, which will show the course they intend to pursue in the coming election:—

"But in the ranks of the votes—the *American party*—leaving out the *vagabonds foreigners* who aspire to take the Government of the country into their own hands—to the defeat and discharge of native citizens—Martin Van Buren has no popularity nor strength."

The above extract short as it is, serves to show what the whigs are decided upon doing. They have a desperate game to play, and it would seem they are determined to play it, and without regard to any thing but the accomplishment of their unhallowed purposes, without regard to the wishes and best interests of the people, or the welfare of the country. Let the friends of liberty and of their country look well to their interests, for who can tell what scenes might ensue, in the event of their gaining the ascendancy. We are no alarmists.—But at the same time we say, that the accession to power of a party which are actuated by motives like the present federal party, would be the death blow to all our boasted privileges, and best hopes. Although they are in the minority now, yet it will not do for us to be sleeping on our post, while the enemy is planning and plotting our ruin in every way, no matter how base or despicable. It requires but a true knowledge of the course which it is the intention of our opponents to pursue, to induce us to be on the watch, and prepared for any thing which their teeming brain may produce.—Saco Dem.

☞The adjourned Railroad meeting on Tuesday evening, was numerously attended.

Samuel E. Crocker and *Henry B. Smith* were chosen a committee to accompany the Agent [*Charles Fox*] appointed by the City Council on the 15th inst. to survey the route of the contemplated rail-road.

Albert Smith, William Willis and *Jedidiah Jewett* were chosen a corresponding committee.—*Port. Argus.*

New Hampshire. Ralph Metcalfe, Esq. has been re-elected Secretary of State, and Abner B. Kelley, Esq. Treasurer. The votes were nearly unanimous. Joseph Robinson, Esq. has been appointed Deputy Secretary.

Port. Argus.

Excerpt. There is a devil, which no daughter of Eve can ever resist, and that devil is the love of dress.

Gold. Gold is worshiped in all climates, without a single temple, and by all classes, without a single hypocrite.

The melancholy intelligence of the death of our late Collector (Gen. J. W. Ripley,) was announced on Wednesday last, by the discharge of sixteen minute-guns, from on board the Revenue Cutter Swiftsure, and half hour guns during the day. The flags of the shipping in this port were suspended at half-mast, as an appropriate ceremonial of respect for his worth as a man, and his merits as a public officer.

[Eastern Democrat.]

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JUNE 30, 1835.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN, *of N. York.*

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, *of Kentucky.*

The opposition are enjoying themselves finely in anticipation of their coming defeat at the next presidential election They can elect Mr. Webster or Judge White, or any body they please on paper, and they are now amusing themselves in this way. They very gravely inform their readers that if Mr. Van Buren does not get a majority of the votes, he will not be elected, and then with equal seriousness they insist if Mr V. can get votes enough, he will be elected. These calculations must afford them much gratification or they would not waste so much time in making them. They are endeavoring to persuade the people that the attachment of the democratic party to the present administration, is simply a preference for Gen. Jackson, and not the result of a decided and enlightened approbation of the principles and measures of his administration. We honor and respect the President as a faithful and deserving public servant, but our attachment to him is dependant upon his adherance to the principles of democracy. The opposition have always, while Jackson has been President, attributed his measures to the advice and counsels of Mr. Van Buren, thus showing that they considered him to be at least decidedly in favor of them. It is too late to retract this opinion, now that the people have passed sentence of approbation on these measures. The democratic party will look out to secure as a successor to President Jackson, one who will continue to enforce the principles and pursue the measures which have extorted the applause of the whole country. Such a man they will find in Martin Van Buren. This the opposition know and fear. Hence their malignant attacks upon him, and the unceasing persecution with which they have followed every act of his public life. And what has been the result of all this? Is there proof to support any accusation against him impugning his character as a man, his patriotism as a citizen, or his talents as a statesman? Let his enemies answer.

The Committee appointed by the City and inhabitants of Portland to explore the facilities for a rail road from Portland to Quebec, passed up through this county last week in the performance of the duties of their appointment. We believe that they will find the citizens of this county fully awake to the importance of the undertaking and anxious to afford every facility, information and assistance in their power for the promotion of the objects of their journey. We hope that the interest which is now felt in this undertaking will not subside until a thorough examination has been made and full information on the subject obtained.

We have received the first and second numbers of that cheap and valuable publication, the Republic of Letters, in the Octavo form. This improvement removes the only objection we have heard brought against the work, and it is now in every respect worthy of the patronage of the public. It is under the direction of men whose names, and well established reputation give assurance that the selections will be judicious and valuable. A further notice of the work will be found in our advertising columns.

The June number of the American Magazine is received, filled as usual with interesting, and important matter. The engravings are numerous, neat, and add much to the interest and value of the work. Every family will find it a useful and interesting companion for their children.

The whigs are not content with abusing the life and actions of Col. Johnson, but they attempt to make him responsible for the doings of one of their own party, a Col. Johnson of Virginia, whom they accuse of being guilty of horse racing, and other enormities. Was the Whig President of the Senate, Mr. Poindexter, ever at a horse race?

There has been a New Post Office established at South Newry, called *South Newry* P. O., LUKE REILEY, Postmaster.

The condition of the Democratic party.—The recent contest with the Aristocracy has proved the immence power of the enlightened Democracy of the United States—a democracy too intelligent to be deceived, and too pure to be corrupted; nor can menacing threats, or calamitous predictions, turn it, for a moment, from its purpose of accomplishing that great and permanent reform in our political system, which is necessary to the permanency of our Republican Institutions, and the union of the States. But the work *commenced* by Gen. Jackson and his friends is not yet completed—his enemies, finding *him* so firm in purpose, decided in action, and strong in the affections and confidence of the people, that further resistance to his patriotic course would be useless, now cry out that "the Bank is dead"—"Nullification is dead"—"the Indian Question is settled," and that all the other vexed questions which have been raised to embarrass and defeat him, are no longer mooted. But this is only an *expedient*—they will not so easily surrender the sources of their power—and the moment they imagine they can enter the field, where, by stratagem or force, they can regain the strong holds from which they have so recently been driven, the war cry will again resound though their ranks, and their weapons appear as bright and keen as they did in 1814 or 1834. For this we must be prepared, and in order to secure to the country the full benefit of the measures commenced by Gen. Jackson, his successor must be sustained in the same firm and undeviating manner which has given to the arm of the venerable hero of Orleans invincible strength. Nothing must be allowed to divert us, for an instant, from *finishing* the work we have *commenced*—the foundation of the edifice is laid—its walls are up, and all we have to do is to be faithful unto its completion, to render it as permanent as the soil upon which it rests. This is the *Temple of American Democrcy!* Let no *confusion of tongues* defeat the perfection of this gigantic Temple, but may all Democratic voices, and hearts, sound, and move, in unison, until its strength shall defy the assults of the combined power of the aristocracy. Many will *pretend* to be with us for a while, who will desert us when they find that their selfishness cannot be gratified—these will be men who came into the ranks to share the *advantage*, but not the *danger and toil*, of the victory—but as we gained the triumph without them, we can maintain it without them; and whether they fight for Democracy or against it, is of more importance to them, than to the Democratic party. But such as these are unworthy of notice or care—the slanders of *traitors* can do no more injury to the cause of correct principles and its advocates, than can their praise and support do good—the old soldiers of Democracy know them and their *kine*, for the *breed* has been conspicuous ever since the days of its founders, the *Cow Boys* of the Revolution—therefore, as we before said, it would be worse than idle to turn from the fulfillment of the great work before us to palter with a miserable race of time-serving and unprincipled political freebooters—the best way is to "give them rope enough, and they will hang themselves."

The efforts of the opposition to carry the election of President into the House of Representatives, where bribery may defeat the will of the nation, is perfectly characterestic—but this is a gratification there is hardly a possibility of their enjoying. The Democratic candidate will receive the entire vote of the party throughout the Union, and take the oath of office as the Chief Magistrate of the United States, supported, by at least *two thirds* of their numbers, and thus defeat the machinations of this country's enemies, and secure the permanent ascendancy of Democracy.

Boston States.

"*It was* YOUR *Bull that gored* MY *Ox.*"—Among the many slanders now going the rounds of the opposition papers intended to injure the character of Col. R. M. Johnson of Kentucky, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, is one that he is engaged in *horse racing* on Long Island. This story arose from the fact that a certain "Col. Johnson" of Virginia, a leading member of the federal *Swigs* of that State, is the owner of some valuable race horse which were lately present and ran in the Long Island races. Whether this detracts from the moral or political character of the Virginia Colonel we leave to those sensitive, supporters of all the cardinal virtues—the federalists—to determine; but we do most solemnly protest against having the sins of all the *federal "Colonel Johnsons"* in the United states laid at the door of the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency.—Dover Gazette.

The Whigs in this city, *without distinction of party*, called a meeting last Monday evening, to concert measures for celebrating the 4th of July; but at beat of the drum only some half dozen straglers made their appearance; who, after long waiting in vain for their leaders and captains, departed from the place of rendezvous with many sighs and tears. We suspect the call was made without consulting the leaders, as the editor of the Whig disclaims any knowledge of who made it. The celebration we suppose is given up, as no orator was to be found hereabouts willing to calumniate Jefferson, Madison and Jackson and defend the Hartford Convention—and no melodist to sing at the dinner the song of the "little pigs lay," &c.

Eastern Rep.

Mr. Van Buren's letter of acceptance we will publish to-morrow. It is written in an unassuming and truly republican spirit, and contains one assertion which no other candidate for the Presidency could make, with truth, viz: that he has never consulted with any man with a view to induce him to nominate or support him for the Presidency. The opponents of Mr. Van Buren have represented him as the prime manager of the Baltimore Convention.—They are now put to their proofs. Let us have the evidence, otherwise we are bound to believe Mr. Van Buren's deliberate assertion. It is unjust to condemn any man on rumor and slander. If Mr. Van Buren has intrigued for the office of President which he denies, let it be proved, or let the charge be set down as false.—*Boston Advocate.*

Important Decision.—New Orleans papers containing reports of the decision in the U. S. District Court of the case of the United States *vs.* General Reply; the latter having been prosecuted as a defaulter to a large amount.—The verdict of the jury was in favor of *the defendant*, and gives him a claim upon the government of twenty thousand dollars, instead of confirming that set up against him.

Boston States.

MARRIED.

In Biddeford on the 16th inst. Thomas J. Goodwin, Esq. Att'y at Law, to Miss Sally G. Gordon.

DIED.

In Wakefield, on the 8th inst. of consumption, Miss Pauline, daughter of Mr. Levi Neal, aged 22.

In Portsmouth, Mr. George Cate, aged 64 years.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having closed their business in trade, request all persons indebted to them by Note or Account, of more that six months standing, to make immediate payment, to prevent cost.

I. & J. CUMMINGS.

Paris, June 10th, 1835. tf44

Attention!!!

THE members of PARIS RIFLE COMPANY are requested to meet at the Court House, on Paris Hill, on *Saturday the 4th day of July next*, at 7 o'clock A. M., armed and equiped as for drill. PER ORDER.

A PARTRIDGE, *Clerk.*

Paris, June 22, 1835.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

ON the Petition of NATHANIEL TYLER, Administrator on the estate of EBENEZER TYLER, late of Gilead, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of three hundred & sixty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford, in said county, on the third day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, *Judge.*

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, *Register.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County Oxford, of the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

ON the petition of LYMAN RAWSON, Administrator of the estate of DAVID LUFKIN, late of Rumford in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of eighty dollars and seventy-five cents, and praying for license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts, and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford in said county, on the fourteenth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH C. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

RUFUS K. BUNKER named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of DANIEL G. TAYLOR, late of Roxbury, in said county, yeoman, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Bunker give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of August next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

ELIZABETH S. LOWELL named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will & Testament of PAUL LOWELL late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner, in said county, on the seventeenth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest; JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

JUDAH DANA, one of the persons named Executors in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of JAMES W. RIPLEY, late of Fryeburg, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Dana give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said County, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testament of

DANIEL MASON,

late of Bethel, in the county of Oxford, clerk deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

MARY MASON.

Bethel, June 23, 1835. 3w46

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

THOMAS DAVIS,

late of Turner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

THOMAS L. DAVIS.

Turner, June 23, 1835 3w46*

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JUDAH TEAGUE,

late of Turner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

EPHRAIM RICKER.

Turner, June 23, 1835 3w46*

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

CHARLES NORTON Executor of the last Will and Testament of RANSOM NORTON, late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore, in said county, on the sixteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

ELISHA BARTLETT, Administrator of the estate of WILLIBE RUSSELL, late of Newry, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered.

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford, in said county, on the fourteenth day of September next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

Administrators' Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Auction, at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Bethel, in said County, so much of the real estate of Jesse Bean late of said Bethel, deceased, as will produce the sum of twenty-six dollars. Said sale will take place on the 18th day of July next, at one o'clock P. M. The estate is pasture land, and part of Lot No. 29, Range 6, in said Bethel. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

ELIHU BEAN, { Administrotor of said estate.

June 23, 1835. 3w46*

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,.....Newry.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident owners and proprietors of land in Newry in the county of Oxford, that the same are taxed in the Bills committed to me, the subscriber, Collector of said Newry for the year 1834, in the respective sums following, to wit:—

Names.	No of Acres	Value.	Tax.	Delinquent highway tax for 1835.
		$	$ cts	$ cts
Theophilus Harris,	7761	554	7,98	10,30

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before Thursday the first day of October next, so much of said land as will be necessary to discharge said taxes and charges, will then be sold at public auction at the house of John Kilgore in said Newry, at ten of the clock in the forenoon. ELIJAH POWERS, { Collecetor of New ry for 1834

Newry, June 23, 1835. 3w46

HOLT & MONROE,

Saddle and Harness MAKERS,

TRUNK & CHAISE Trimmers,

WATERFORD, *Lower-Village* and *Bethel-Hill,*

HAVE constantly on hand and for sale, Saddles, Harnesses, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Trunks, and various other articles, which are for sale on as good terms as can be had elsewhere.

☞ Repairing of the above articles promptly attended to. MERRICK MONROE, Waterford L. Village.

JOHN HOLT, Bethel-Hill.

June 25, 1835. 4w46

Sheriff's Notice.

Oxford, ss:

PURSUANT to Warrants from Asa Redington, Jr. Treasurer of the State of Maine, to me directed, requiring me to collect the Taxes assessed on the following Townships and tracts of Unimproved Lands, situated in the County of Oxford, for the year A. D. 1834, in the respective sums as follows, viz;—

	$ cts.
Township No. 1. Letter A,	5,94
" No. 2, 3d Range,	2,94
" Chandlers Gore,	1,19
" Surplus of C,	1,28
" Andover Surplus. North,	1,68
" Township No. 7,	2,09
" Seven twelfths of No. 1,	3,54
" No. 4, 2d Range,	2,32
" South half No. 1, 4th Range,	2,42
" No. 5, 1st Range,	4,45
" Howard's Gore,	8,27
" No 5, 2d Range,	2,10
" D, to J. Gardiner,	1,44
" No. 5, 3d Range,	2,00
" One twelfth of No. 1, 6th Range,	,32
" One fourth of No. 5, 5th Range.	,81

I hereby give notice that unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are previously paid to me the subscriber, so much of said townships and tracts of unimproved lands will be sold at Public Vendue at the Court House in Paris, in said County, on *THURSDAY, the 13th day of August next*, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will be necessary to pay the same respectively.

ALDEN BLOSSOM, *Sheriff of Oxford County.*

Turner, June 17, 1835. cwuttosA13—45

New Establishment.

THE Subscribers have purchased the entire Stock in the Store recently occupied by Thomas Crocker, Esq. on Paris-Hill, and have entered into Partnership under the firm of

S. CROCKETT & CO.

They have on hand and will continue to keep a full and extensive assortment of FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GOODS, which they will sell on as good Terms as can be purchased in this or any other place in the vicinity.

They will be happy to wait with promptitude and facility on all those who may favor them with a call.

SEWALL CROCKETT,
GODFREY G. WATERHOUSE.

Paris, April 27, 1835 tf is 37

New Goods,

ASA THAYER, JR.

NORWAY-VILLAGE,

HAS just received and for sale, an extensive assortment of ENGLISH, INDIA, & AMERICAN GOODS, Blue, Black, Brown, Green, Claret, and Mixed BROADCLOTHS; Kerseys, Kerseyneeres, Satinetts, and Vestings; French and English Merino, Circassians, Bombazetts, and Bombazines. English, French and American CALICOES. Sarsnet, Synchaw, Gro de napp, Poidroy and India SILKS. Silk and Crape Shawls and Hdkfs. Tickings, Sheetings, and Shirtings, brown and bleached. With a handsome assortment of FANCY ARTICLES.

Also,—Crockery, Glass, and Hard WARE, Looking Glasses, &c. With a prime assortment of W. I. Goods, such as Molasses, Havanna, White, and Brown SUGAR. Young Hyson and Souchong TEAS.

Likewise,—A prime assortment of Gentlemens' Pumps and Slippers; Lady's Kid and Morocco Shoes.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.

June 8, 1835.

STEAM PACKET BANGOR.

CAPT. SAMUEL H. HOWES.

BOSTON, PORTLAND, & BANGOR.

FARE from Boston to Portland, $3; from Portland to Bangor, $4; and found.

The elegant low pressure Steam Packet Bangor, Capt. Samuel H. Howes, will leave Boston every Saturday at 5 P. M. for Portland and Bangor: arrives at Portland Sunday morning; leaves Portland same morning at 6 o'clock for Bangor, touching at Owlshead, Belfast, Bucksport and Frankfort, and arrives at Bangor same evening.

Returning, will leave Bangor for Portland and Boston, Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock; arrive at Portland same evening. Leaves Portland for Boston every Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock.

For Portland, will leave Boston every Thursday, 5 P. M.

From Portland for Boston, will leave every Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

Freight will not be received on board after 4 P. M. on the days of sailing.

This splendid Steam Packet was built by Messrs. Brown & Bell, of New York, of the very best materials for strength, equal to any in the United States. She is almost 400 tons burthen, built expressly for a sea route.

Her engine was from the manufactory of J. P. Allaire of New York, and has proved to be equal to any in use in this country, by constant use the whole of last season and not requiring any repairs.

In the fitting up of this Packet no expenses have been spared to contribute to the comfort or safety of passengers. She is provided with two powerful forcing pumps and suction hose; also a Fire Engine to be kept on her deck, in case of Fire to operate on any part of the boat. Five large boats, a large number of India rubber and cork Matrasses, one of which will sustain four persons on the water.

She is rigged with fore and aft sails, in case of accident to the Engine, that can be managed as any other vessel.

Many improvements have been made during the winter, under the immediate inspection of Capt. Howes.—She has been on the Salem railway and coppered. Her cabins have been lighted, several state rooms made on her main deck, and completely and thoroughly over hauled.

All Goods, Money, Valuables, or Baggage, at the risk of the owners of the same.

☞ Travellers may depend on the above arrangements being made until further notice.

For freight or passage, apply to E. R. MUDGE, Corner of Middle & Union Streets.

Portland, May 11, 1835. tf 40

Woollen Cloth MANUFACTORY

AT GRAY, ME.

THOMAS, WILSON, & Co. respectfully inform the public that they continue to carry on the Manufacturing of Woollen Cloths at Gray. They have spared no pains or expense to repair their Mill, and will have new and the most improved machinery, and first rate workmen, and will Manufacture from the raw material the followirg, viz:—

Cassimere at 45 to 60 cts, per yard according to quality		
Sattinett at 33 to 37 1-2 cts.	"	"
Con'n full'd cloth 33 to 37 1-2 cts.	"	"
" waked " 37 1-2 to 40 cts.	"	"
Blanketing over 2 yds wide 37 1-2 to 40 cts.	"	"
Flannel 1 yard wide white 17 cts.	"	"
" 1 " " colored 25 cts.	"	"
" 1 " " press'd 25 cts.	"	"

Cloth Dressing done as usual at 17 cts per yard.

The above will be the prices if the wool is taken and the cloth is delivered at the Mill; if delivered at an Agent's 2 cents per yard will be added. Payment for the same to be made on delivery of the cloth manufactured, should the work prove satisfactory. Cloth will be given in exchange for wool. All wool should be well washed.

For the convenience of customers the following Agents have been appointed, with either of whom wool or orders may be left and the cloth will be manufactured and left with them for delivery:

Ross & Pope, Portland; *Wm. Mayberry*, Gray Corner; *James McArthur*, Limington; *Josiah Davis*, Standish; *Moses Little, Jr.* Windham; *G. D. Dickinson*, Lewiston Falls; *Holbrook & Gore*, Freeport; *Smith & Bennett*, Norway; *S. Crockett, & Co.*, Paris; *Winsor & Chute*, Naples; *Jonathan C. Lewis*, Buxton Centre.

May, 1835. 6 m 40

SIR HENRY.

THIS valuable and noble *STUD HORSE* will stand on Paris Hill on Thursdays, and the remainder of the time at the Stable of Anthony Bennett in Norway.—The farmers of Oxford County have now a favorable opportunity of improving their breed of Horses, by a trifling expense; his stock proves a tough, hardy race, uniting both power, fleetness and elegance.

Terms.—$3, the leap,—$4. the season,—$5, to warrant a foal. BENNETT & HOBBS.

JOEL C. VIRGIN,

PRACTITIONER AT LAW,

Bethel, Maine.

Reference, { PETER C. VIRGIN, Rumford. STEPHEN CHASE, Fryeburg. NICHOLAS EMERY, Portland.

JOSEPH STOCKBRIDGE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

* MONSON, (ME.)

In the vicinity of Moosehead Lake.

S. CROCKETT, & Co.

HAVE on hand a prime lot of stout Portland *Sheetings*, Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Linen and Cotton Drillings, cotton Flannel and Ticking.

May 18. 40

CALICOES—*For Sale.*

1500 Yards *CALICO* just rece'd, from 10 to 37 1-2 cts per yd. by S. CROCKETT, & Co.

May 12, 1835. 40

Lady's Fancy Hdkfs.

SEWING SILK, RAW SILK, and CRAPE *HDKFS.*, for sale by S. CROCKETT, & Co.

Paris, May 16, 1835, 40

YARNS.

COTTON Yarns from No. 7 to 16, first rate article, for sale cheap, by S. CROCKETT, & Co.

May 19. 40

SHOES.

A new lot of Lady's *Kidd and Morocco SHOES*, by S. CROCKETT, & Co.

May 15, 1835. 40

For Sale

DR. DEXTER'S *Vegetable Restorative ELIXIR*, by S. CROCKETT, & Co.

May 14. 40

The Fanny Wright men are more numerous and formidable than is generally supposed.—They deny the being of a God, and discard the institution of marriage. Several years ago they named a candidate for the Chief Magistracy, and their votes and influence have been so far regarded by calculating politicians, that they have recently nominated the same man for Vice Prdsident.—Kennebec Journal.

Suppose Col. *Johnson*, the "candidate" referred to, to be a "Fanny Wright man," (which he is not) with what sort of grace does opposition to him on that account, come from the federal party? Did they ever refuse to support a *federal* candidate, because he was a "Fanny Wright man" or a Infidel? Have they not on the contrary nominated and supported, in New York and Massachusetts, for some of the highest offices under the State Government *notorious Infidels* and *avowed disciples of Fanny Wright*? Have they not supported for the highest office in this country, time and again, one of the greatest liberties, gamblers and profligates that the United States ever produced? Did they not elect as President pro. tem. of the U. S. Senate a scoundrel and a coward—the most debauched profligate that ever held office in this country—the man who destroyed the peace and reputation of two lovely and innocent women by his cruelty and crime, in order to subject a third to the same fate, and who almost at the very period of his elevation to that high office was carried home "*dead drunk*" from a *gambling table* in the open air, and at the races in the vicinity of Washington? Truth will oblige the party which claims "all the decency, morality and religion" to answer these questions in the affirmative!

But Col. Johnson is *not* a Fanny Wright man. The charge is as false as it is malicious. He has not, and never had any more connexion with Fanny Wright or any of her disciples than has the writer of the above extract. The statement that Col. Johnson was ever nominated for the Chief Magistracy by the "Fanny Wright men" is equally false and malicious—The only nomination of Col. Johnson for President, that we know of, was tendered him by a portion of the *Trades Union* or *Working Men's party*. Does the editor intend to denounce the respectable and intelligent mechanics composing that party as Fanny Wright men and Infidels?—[The Age.

Consolation. While General Greene of Rhode Island was independent of all parties, he had a capital knack of soothing the disappointment of beaten candidates, and on such occasions used to tell a favorite story, in a style of inimitable humor, which reconciled every body to the loss of office. We can give nothing of the spirit—merely the outlines. A field slave at the South, to whom meat was a rare blessing, one day found in his trap a plump rabbit. He took him out alive, held him under his arm, patted him, and began to speculate upon his qualities. 'O how fat, berry fat, the fattest I ebber did see!—Let see how I cook him! I roast him. No, he so fat he loose all he grease. I fry him. Ah, yes, he so berry fat he fry himself: golly! how fat he be! No I wont fry him, I stew him.' The thought of the savory stew made the negro forget himself, and in spreading out the feast in his imagination his arm relaxed, when off hopped the rabbit, and squatted at a goodly distance, he eyed his late owner with great composure. The negro knew there was an end of the matter, and summoning all his philosophy, he thus addressed the rabbit, shaking his fist at him all the time—'You' long-eared, white-whis ered, red-eyed son of a b——, you no so berry fat arter all noder.'—*Botson Free Press.*

State of Maine.

RESOLVE in favor of certain Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and the Widows of deceased Officers and Soldiers.

RESOLVED, that each non-commissioned Officer and soldier of the Revolutionary Army, who enlisted to serve during the War, or for a term not less than three years, and actually served not less than three years in said army; who at the time of his enlistment, was an inhabitant of Massachusetts Proper or the District of Maine, and is now an inhabitant of this State, and who has not already received a grant of land of money in lieu thereof from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and each Widow of such officer or soldier, who at the time of his decease was an inhabitant of this State—shall be entitled to receive two hundred acres of land, to be selected from either of the following Townships, to wit:—Township number two, Indian Purchase, in the County of Penobscot, reserving all the Pine timber thereon; the same having been heretofore sold—and Letter D. in the second Range of Township West of the East line of the State, in the County of Washington. And each non-commissioned officer and soldier who was honorable discharged before the expiration of three years from the time of entering the service, in consequence of wounds received in the service, or other bodily infirmity—and each Widow of such officer or soldier, and the Widow of every non-commissioned officer or soldier who died in the service within three years from the time of his entering the same—shall, if in all other respects coming within the provision of this Resolve, be entitled to receive a like grant of land, to be selected as aforesaid.

RESOLVED, That the Land Agent is hereby authorised and directed to cause the said Townships as soon as may be, to be surveyed and laid out into convenient lots of two hundred acres each; and to execute a conveyance of one lot to every officer, soldier and widow aforesaid, who shall prove his or her claims to the satisfaction of said Land Agent on or before the fourth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight. And every such officer, soldier or widow, who shall establish his or her claim as aforesaid, before the survey of land shall be completed, shall be entitled to receive from the Land Agent a certificate, stating that he or she is entitled to two hundred acres of land under the provisions of this Resolve; which certificate shall be conclusive evidence to entitle the lawful holder thereof to a conveyance in fee simple, of one of the two hundred acre lots aforesaid, whenever said land shall be surveyed and laid out as herein provided.

RESOLVED, That the Land Agent is hereby authorized to procure at the expense of the State, from the Land Agent, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and from the Pension Office at Washington, certified copies of all such documents and records as he may deem necessary or useful in carrying into effect the provisions of this Resolve. And it shall be his duty to keep correct plans of all surveys which shall be made as aforesaid, and to mark upon each lot the name of the person who shall first make choice of the same, and also to keep a record of the names and places of abode, and such other material circumstances relating to the several claimants, as may be deemed necessary to obviate all disputes respecting the justice of their claims.

RESOLVED, That every officer, soldier, and widow aforesaid, who shall become the owner of land under the provision of these Resolves, shall hold the same exempt from attachment on mense process or execution.

In the House Repr's. March 16, 1835.
Read and Passed.
JONA CILLEY, Speaker.
In Senate, March 16, 1835 Read & Passed.
JOSIAH PIERCE, President.
March 17, 1835, Approved.
ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

STATE OF MAINE.

LAND OFFICE,
Augusta, March 26, 1835

The "Resolve in favor of certain Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and the Widows of deceased Officers and Soldiers," passed March 17, 1835, having made it my duty to decide upon the applications for land under the provisions of said Resolve, I have established the following rules and regulations:

All officers and soldiers will be required to subscribe and make oath to the truth of a declaration, setting forth the material facts respecting their service; among which the following particulars must be embraced:—Their place of residence at the time of enlistment; the regiment in which they served; the name of the Colonel; the date of their discharge; the reasons why they were discharged; their residence March 17, 1835; that neither they nor others claiming under them, have ever received a grant of land or money from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and that they are justly entitled to a grant of land under the provisions of said Resolve. The declaration of widows will assert, "according to the best of their knowledge and belief," all the foregoing particulars respecting their former husbands, also that at the time of their decease they were inhabitants of this State. This must be accompanied by certificates of the Judge of Probate, that satisfactory evidence has been adduced that the applicant was the lawful wife, and is the widow of the person in whose name the claim is made.

The Agent will give certificates agreeably to the provisions of said Resolve, to such as shall produce their declarations and other accompanying evidence sufficient to establish their claims at the Land Office in Augusta, during each session of the Governor and Council, through the year.

Mr. William Woart, Jr. Augusta, will receive the declarations and examine the evidence of applicants, and his decision will be final, unless facts should come to the knowledge of the Agent, before issuing a certificate, having a tendency to discredit the evidence adduced in support of the claim. All applications and all communications upon the subject, must be made direct to William Woart, Jr., at Augusta. The copies of documents required for the direction of the Agent in deciding upon applications, will be procured as early as the middle of May.

Whenever the surveys of the townships named in the Resolve, shall have been completed by the Surveyor General, and the plans and field notes returned to this Office, deeds will be forthwith executed upon the application of the "lawful holders" of certificates.

JOHN HODGDON, *Land Ag't of Maine.*
April 1, 1835. 38

Revolutionary Soldiers.

THE subscriber will prepare the declarations for such REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS as choose to apply under the Resolve of the Legislature of Maine.
THOMAS CLARK.

Administrators' Sale.

TO be sold at Public Vendue, by license of the Court of Probate, thirty-five acres more or less, of an Eighty Acre gore of land lying in Hartford, in the County of Oxford, and on both sides of the County road leading from Bretton's Mills, being a part of the real estate of Ichabod Benson, late of Livermore, in said County, deceased, together with the reversion of the widow's dower therein. Sale will take place at H. Bretton's Store, in said Livermore, on Friday the seventeenth day of July next, at twelve o'clock, at noon.
ICHABOD BENSON, Aministrator.
Peru, June 9, 1835 3w44

Notice.

CAME into the enclo-ure of the subscriber about the middle of May last, a light red yearling STEER and HEIFER. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
LUTHER STONE.
Paris, June 12, 1835. 3w44

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,:::Fryeburg.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident proprietors and owners of land in Fryeburg in the County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in the Bills committed to me, the subscriber. Collector of said Fryeburg for the year 1834, in the respective sums following, to wit:

Names of Owners	No. of Lots.	No. of Divis.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.
				$	$ cts
Richard Russell, supposed owner, I Saw Mill,				500	4,41
R. Russell, r't of Wm. Eaton,	1-3	31			
" " "	1-3	27		200	1,76
Unk. r't of John Chandler, Jr.		22		300	2,64
" " of Moses Day,	1-3	39.	4	150	1,32
" " of Abiel Chandler,		18	4 140	550	4,85
" A. McMillan,		11	100	200	1,76
" John Evans,			5	150	1,32
" " David Evans	1-2	24		200	1,76
" " Ezekiel Walker, part of a lot near Charle's pond,			3	30	26
Heirs of Beza Tucker supposed owners, r't of A McMillan,		5		50	
" " Benj. Russell part of		26		600	5,29
" " Pine Plain,				6 120	1,40
Job C. Lord supposed owner, Right of Moses Day,		27		70	
" of Ezekiel Walker,		28		480	4,22
Unk. r't of John Charles p't of		4		15 45	39
" Evan's pine plain,				7 21	18
" r't of Joseph Frye,		53	4	150	1,32
James Lord sup'd o'nr, Oreland,				1 1-2	
" " Upland,				8 1-2	80 70
Unk. r't of Ezekiel Walker,		4		125	1,10
" " of H. Weston, part of		4		90	78
" " Moses Day,		30		59 200	1,76
" " of Benj. Barker,		43	4	63 140	1,22
" " John Stark,		6		60 450	3,99
Smith & Dodge sup'd owners, r't of Mark Stacy,		22	3 108	324	2,85
Unk. r't of John Evans, upland,		1		40 100	88
" " of Benj. Russell, N.E. side		6		27 270	2,37
" " A McMillan,		9		150	1,32
" " John Chandler, S. part		19		17 221	1,94
" A lot adjoining the Moses Ames lot and lot No. 41, laid to the right of David Page, and adjoining Lovell's Pond and a lot formerly owned by John Evans				100	1,16
Unk. House & lot formerly owned by Moses Pattee,				900	7,90
James Thoms, supposed owner, lot near Wm. Haley's				40 120	1,05
Unk. r't of S Farrington,			5	500	4,41
Ivory H. Pike supposed owner, House and lot near Kimball brook bridge,				300	2,64
Unk. r't of James Hazletine,		39		15 60	52
" Lot laid out on upper Kezer river to complete the rights of Moses Day,				35 105	92
Robert Gibson, supposed owner, 7-9 of a house, barn, and land,				280	2,46
Unk. right of Ezra Coster,		1	4	92 460	4,04
" " "		60	5	150	1,32
" " E. Colby,		59		120	1,05
" " of David Page, part of Lewis land and buildings,		41		25 200	1,76
Unk. r't of Moses Ames,		40		100	88
" " "		39		100	88
" " of Oliver Peabody,		5	3	100	88
" " of Samuel Ingalls,		22	3	180	1,58
" Lot formerly owned by Leighton Johnson,				10 100	88
David Webster supposed owner, (School District tax) Store and lot at the corner,				800	2,21
r't of Joseph Frye,		6		26 520	1,43
" John Charles,		5		13 260	71
" John Webster,		4		19 265	73
" "		8		47 200	55
Unk. r't of Samuel Osgood adjoining the Mill farm,				35 104	29
Unk. r't of Moses Ames adjoining the above,			3	62 187	52
Unk. Minister right,		10	3	88	
do.		1	5	264	73
" r't of Philip Eastman,		49	1	44 132	36
" " Moses Ames,		4	2	40 120	33
" " David Page,		3	2	41 123	33
" " John Evans,		1	2	41 123	33
" " Samuel Osgood,		2	2	42 126	34
" " Abraham Bradley,		6	2	50 150	41
" " Benj. Russell,		5	2	41 123	33
" " Stephen Farrington		4	3	36 108	30
" " John Webster,		12	5	30 90	25
" " John Evans,		1	1	22 66	18
" " John Charles,		4	5	40 80	22
" " Moses Ames,		5	5	40 80	22
" " James Clement,		10	5	35 105	30

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges, are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before *TUESDAY the first day of September next*, so much of said land as will be necessary ro discharge said taxes and charges, will then be sold at Public Auction, at the tavern of Samuel Souther, in said Fryeburg, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

BENJ. WYMAN, Collector of Fryeburg for 1834.
Fryeburg, May 20, 1835. 3mo41

NOVEL MODE OF CLUBBING.

WALDIE'S LIBRARY, PORT FOLIO, AND MUSEUM.

AS the publications now issued from the office of the Select Circulating Library are of a highly popular cast, and of a character to be appreciated by the educated portions of the community, and to circulate every where, by concert with the proprietor of the Museum, that work, the Port Folio and Library, are offered to those who take the three on the following conditions, viz:—

The Museum, Port Folio and Library, if paid for in advance and addressed to the same individual, whether in town or country, will be supplied for $12 00, thus enabling every individual to benefit by the clubbing system, without the necessity of applying to others. Those who have made payment for the current year to either of the works, of whatever amount, will be privileged to avail themselves of this arrangement, by paying the balance:—thus

1. Those who have paid or now pay $5 for the Library, shall receive the Museum and Port Folio, the price of which separately is $9, on the payment of $7.

2. Those who have paid or now pay $6 for the Museum, shall receive the Library and Port Folio, the price of which is separately $8, on the payment of $6.

3. Those who have paid or now pay for the Port Folio shall receive the Library and Museum on paying such a sum as will be equal to $12 on the whole.

4 The Circulating Library and Museum will be sent to the same address on the payment of $10.

REMARKS.—The three works thus issued together, comprise a greater amount of the current literature of the age, than is issued in a periodical form from any other office in the United States, and will, the proprietor believes, with the addition of a good newspaper, supply to families all the advantages which could be furnished in a most extensive reading room in one of our Atlantic cities. In the Library the newest and best books are regularly published; in the Museum and Port Folio it has been found by experience that every thing we could wish to copy from the entire British literary periodicals, omitting mostly political articles, can be rapidly issued These publications embrace so much that is desirable to be known, and are so generally perused in the best circles in America, that to be without either is to drop a link in the literary chain. They are all under the control of one mind, and therefore the reader will very rarely indeed be compelled to pay for the same matter twice, as they are independent of each other, complete in themselves, and free in general from any repetitions of the same articles.

These views the proprietor respectfully throws out for the consideration of the friends of sound and wholesome literature. ADAM WALDIE,
43 207 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

THE LADY'S BOOK.

CONTENTS OF THE JUNE NUMBER.

PROSE:

Essays—original—on the Relations, between Masters and Mistresses, and Domestics; Hope; Satire and Sentiment, a sketch of fashionable life; Interior of the Catholic Cathedral, Baltimore; Contrivances of Ants; Irish Characteristics; Idleness; Knowledge of Character;—An Evening with Mad. Campan of Castle Econeu; Married Ladies; Human Knowledge; Village Choristers; The Mother; The Toilet, No. 9; Receipts; The Peasant Girl of the Alps; The Passing Crowd; The Exile of Duniuce—original; The Inn at Upton; Prayer; Mineralogy; The Physician's Visit; Invention and Improvement; Oratory and Authorship; Select Sentences; Description of the Fashion; Essay upon Lovers; Pleasures of the World.

POETRY:

Before the Drawing Room; Marius at the Ruins of Carthage; We are beneath the dark blue sky; The Fallen Lime Tree; Lines addressed to Mary; Scripture Anthology—original—by N. C. Brooks, A. M.; Lines to Mary: The American Exile; The Antholagia of Selected Poetry, No. 5, by M. Carey, Esq; The Anticipation.

EMBELLISHMENTS:

Philadelphia Fashions; Title Page; Music; Interior of the Catholic Cathedral, Baltimore; Embroidery for the corners of Pocket Handkerchiefs; Signatures of Distinguished American Citizens; Mineralogy.

Price $3 per annum, payable in advance. Ten Dollars remitted in advance will command four copies.

The public will please notice that Eight numbers in the year contain Splendid Steel Engravings, and four numbers, Fashions, elegantly colored.

Making in all 12 Splendid Plates, the cost of which alone would be more than the price of the work. Every number also contains two pages of Fashionable Music.

Any person wishing a Specimen number can obtain the same by addressing a line to the Publisher, Post Paid.

The Lady's Book has now been established over four years, and has met with a patronage unprecedented in the annals of periodicals. The publisher is determined that no effort shall be wanting on his part to insure a continuance of the public support.

A comparison with any other monthly publication is earnestly solicited. LOUIS A. GODEY,
June 6. 44 Athenian Buildings, Philad.

Republic of Letters.

This work will in future be edited by
MRS. A. H. NICHOLAS,
who will receive the aid and advice of
Washington Irving, *Edward Everett*,
Gulian C. Verplanck, *Chas. F. Hoffman*,
in making the necessary selections for it.

Advertisement.

THIS day committed to me, the subscriber, Pound Keeper of the town of Norway, by Benjamin Jordan of said Norway, a stray Horse found in his inclosure doing damage. Said Horse is of a black color with a white stripe in his face and three white feet—The owner is hereby requested to pay what is legally and justly demanded, and take said horse away.
JAMES FLINT, Pound Keeper.
Norway, June 8, 1835. 3w44

GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM.

A Large and Splendid Engraving of
A CELEBRATED RACE COURSE,

OCCUPYING a considerable portion of an entire page, and unequalled in size and execution by any which has been hitherto presented to the public in the Sporting Journals of this country, was published on the 15th instant in the *Gentleman's Vade Mecum*; or, the *Sporting and Dramatic Companion*. This beautiful and exciting picture has been the labour of several weeks, and cost the publishers nearly ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. The increasing patronage of the Gentlemen's Vade Mecum, will be an inducement to the proprietors to continue their exertions in beautifying their work with subjects calculated to advance the reputation which it has already acquired. The contents of this number will be varied and interesting: the popular Comedy of the RENCONTRE, which has never before appeared in print, will be given entire. The official accounts of the proceedings of the different Race Courses throughout the country are regularly inserted, and a great variety of Miscellaneous articles, embracing every subject deserving attention from the reading community.

Subscriptions received by Smith & Alexander, No. 3, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.
Terms, three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

THE MODERN ACTING DRAMA

Is published in volumes every six weeks, and contains the plays which appear in the Vade Mecum—☞ Subscribers to which, will be furnished with them complete (that is, eight volumes) for $2—or both the Modern Acting Drama and the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, for five dollars per annum. 45

Stop Thief!!!

THE Store of the subscriber was broken open on the night of the 16th inst. and Three Dollars in small change, and two parts of pieces of black silk handkerchiefs were stolen. A man calling himself Hammon was here on the afternoon of said day, and went away on a three year old grey mare—his appearance while here leads us to suspect *him*.

A suitable reward will be given to have the goods returned or the thief brought to justice.
HIRAM CLARK.
Turner-Village, June 17, 1835. 45

Notice!

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting Diantha Carr my wife, on my account; as she has left my bed and board and refuses to live with me, and been guilty of other bad conduct. I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. *JOHN CARR.*
Oxford, May 30th, 1835 3w44

Commissioners' Notice.

THE creditors of the estate of *HEZEKIAH PIKE*, late of *Paris* in the county of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, are hereby informed that a farther time of two months from the fourth *Tuesday of May* last, has been allowed them to bring in and prove their claims against said estate; and that the commissioners will be in session to receive the same, at the Office of *T* J. Carter in said *Paris*, on the second Saturday of July next. at one o'clock P. *M.*
THOMAS CROCKER, } Commissioners.
T J. CARTER, }
Paris, June 15, 1835. 3w44

Stray Horse.

STRAYED from the enclosure of the subscriber, on Monday the 25th day of May last, a *dark brown HORSE*, of a middling size, with a white stripe in the face and white on all four of his feet—Said horse is nine years old this spring—trots square. Whoever will secure said horse, and give information to the subscriber by Mail or otherwise, shall be handsomely rewarded.
ABEL BISBEE.
North Paris, June 6, 1835. 4w43*

JOB WORK,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS *OFFICE.*

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,:::Greenwood.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and non-resident proprietors of the following described lands situated in the town of Greenwood, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in the Bills committed to me to collect, for the year 1833, in the sums following, viz:—

In the "Mosher's and Haskell's Grant," so called, in the south part of the town.

Owner's Names.	No. of Lots.	No. of Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.	Delinquent Highway Taxes for 1832.	Total.
				$	$ cts	cts	$ cts.
Supposed Icabod Bartlett,	4		23	23	,67		,67
In the south part of the town, "Philips' Academy Grant," so called.							
Un'k formerly J Merrill	12	2	23	26	,62	,59	1,21
do do Increase Robinson	2	2	100	45	1,08	1,05	2,13
do do William Cox	12	2	25	30	,72	,69	1,41
do do Amos Town	12	3	40	25	,60	,46	1,06
Unknown	1	3	100	12	,28	23	,51
do do J. Witt, S W corner	14	9	22	16	,38	1,09	1,47
do do Benjamin Joseph	6	1	50	20	,48	,46	,94
North part of the town, called "Raymond's Grant."							
Un'k form'ly to —— Cobb	2	2	100	30	,72	,69	1,41
do do do	6	4	100	5	,12	,11	,23
do do do	9	2	100	12	,28	,27	,55
do do do	6	5	100	5	,12	,11	,23
Unknown	9	1	100	15	,36	1,03	1,39
do do N'Lellan & Elder	8	4	100	30	,72	2,07	2,79
do do —— Riggs	1	5	50	12	,28		,28
do do do do	1	8	100	10	,24		,24
do do do do	6	9	100	10	,24		,24
do do do do	7	9	100	10	,24		,24
do or Amos Town	1	6	100	22	,52	,50	1,02
Unknown	2	5	100	25	,60	,57	1,17
do	8	1	80	12	,28		,28
do	6	8	100	10	,24		,24
do	7	8	100	10	,24		,24
do or Wilson Hill	3	6	100	24	,60		,60

Unless said Taxes, with all necessary intervening charges shall be paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Tuesday the 22d day of September next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon; so much of said lands as shall be necessary to pay the same, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the Tavern of William Noyes Esq. in said Greenwood.

CYPRIAN COLE, } Collecter of Greenwood for 1833.
Greenwood, June 12, 1835. 3w45

To the Hon. Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, holden at Paris in and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of January 1835

YOUR petitioner respectfully represents, that he is interested as Proprietor in common, with persons to him unknown of one undivided half of a lot of land in Dixfield in said County, numbered two in the third Range of lots in said Town, containing one hundred acres by estimation—that your petitioner is desirous of holding his said share of said land in severalty. He therefore prays your Honor to order partition thereof.
GERSHOM WAIT
By HENRY FARWELL his Att'y.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

Court of Common Pleas, June Term, A. D. 1835.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioner give notice of the same by publishing said Petition and this order of Court thereon three weeks successively in some public news paper printed in said County of Oxford, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next Term of this Court, which will be held at Paris in and for said County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of September next, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer thereof should not be granted. Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk
Copy of Petition and Order thereon.
Attest R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

Albion Corn Plaster!

THE Albion Corn Plaster softens the Corn, however old and tough, and extracts it to the very roots. The relief afforded is gentle, immediate and thorough.

A Recent Case.

Sir—I do not hesitate to give my most unqualified approbation in favor of your valuable Albion Corn Plaster. By the use of less than a box, Mrs. Stowell has been cured of a corn on each foot, which had been exceedingly troublesome and painful for years, and I think it but justice to your invaluable preparation to add, (for the encouragement of those who owing to recent disappointments in the various remedies resorted to, have finally despaired of a cure,) that your Plaster cured her corns after trying other highly recommended remedies to no purpose; and, what increases my confidence in the superiority of your Plaster, is the fact, that it has been used by several of my neighbors with equally good success.

SETH STOWELL,
Keeper of Toll House, S. Boston Bridge.
Boston, June 17th.

Price 50 cents.

SORE AND INFLAMED EYES!

THE studious, the weakly, and others who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of that delicate organ, will obtain a most pleasant and invaluable application in

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This well established Wash for the Eye usually gives immediate relief, even in very aggravated diseases of soreness and inflammation.

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afford instant relief, without inflicting the slightest injury on the teeth. They are applied externally to the parts affected, with the greatest ease and expedition. Price 50 cents a box.

**None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston; and also, by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated Medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. vi [No. 4.] e5wiy